

SVKM's
D. J. Sanghvi College of Engineering

Program: B.Tech in Computer Engineering

Academic Year: 2022

Duration: 3 hours

Date: 09.01.2023

Time: 10:30 am to 01:30 pm

Subject: Digital Signal Processing and Applications (Semester VII)

Marks: 75

| Question No. | | Max. Marks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|---|---|------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|------|
| Q1 (a) | Explain Cross correlation. | [05] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q1 (b) | For $x(n)=\{1,3,-1,2,0,4\}$. Plot the following discrete time signals. <div style="text-align: center;">\uparrow</div> a. $x(n+2)$ b. $x(-n-1)$ c. $x(n-1)\delta(n-3)$ d. $x(n)u(n-2)$ e. $2x(n)$ | [10] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 (a) | Explain different applications of DSP. <div style="text-align: center;">OR</div> List and write statement for all DFT properties. | [10] [10] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q2 (b) | If $x(n) = \{1,2,3,4\}$ is periodic find $x(2)$, $x(9)$, $x(15)$, $x(102)$ <div style="text-align: center;">\uparrow</div> | [05] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 (a) | Compare complex, real multiplications and additions of DFT & FFT. <div style="text-align: center;">OR</div> Discuss relation between DFT & DTFT. | [05] [05] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q3 (b) | Given a sequence $x(n) = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2, 1\}$, determine $X(k)$ using DIT FFT algorithm. <div style="text-align: center;">OR</div> Determine the IDFT of $X(k)=\{3,(2+j), 1, (2-j)\}$. | [10] [10] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 (a) | Elaborate different image file formats and Image types. <div style="text-align: center;">OR</div> What are the different connectivities and distance measures with respect to digital Images? Explain in detail. Also explain their use in Image processing | [10] [10] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q4 (b) | Explain contrast stretching. | [05] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q5 (a) | Apply histogram equalization and draw new equalized histogram of the following Image data. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"><tr><td>Gray Levels</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Number of Pixels</td><td>200</td><td>170</td><td>110</td><td>80</td><td>60</td><td>80</td><td>140</td><td>160</td></tr></table> | Gray Levels | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Number of Pixels | 200 | 170 | 110 | 80 | 60 | 80 | 140 | 160 | [10] |
| Gray Levels | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Pixels | 200 | 170 | 110 | 80 | 60 | 80 | 140 | 160 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q5 (b) | Explain Hough transform. | [05] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |